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GRIEVANCES
GRIEVANCESOnly Starvation Can Break
the Spirit of the Men
Now on Strike.

(Continued from page one.)

passive. The managers could not be more mistaken. The miners, smelters and mechanics—Americans, Mexicans, Spaniards and all others—are as absolutely united in a fixed determination to win as any body of men could possibly be.

Have Substantial Backing.
With the strikers in every merchant who is independent of those who are not independent. It might be said that Clifton is practically solidly with the men—and I am bearing in mind that the county peace officers and a battalion of the Arizona national guard are there, though their mission is to suppress disorder, no matter by whom instigated.

By "practically solidly" I mean to expect these company officials and employees who may not agree with the strikers but who nevertheless go back and forth through the town, quietly attending to their business as usual. Their wives and children park on the streets and are treated with entire respect. They are just living as they always do.

The Possible Testimony.
Some of the testimony which may come out in a federal investigation may be along these lines:

1. The inordinately low pay when taken in conjunction with the charges. This applies more to the foreign labor than to the much more highly skilled and more highly paid American labor. The Americans are most galled by the struggles of the miners and smelters for a living and by the oppressive conditions which they consider surround themselves.

Cost of Living.
2. The cost of the necessities of life. It is claimed prices run from 50 to 200 per cent higher than in other southwestern places. Prices set by the company stores, pretty generally govern the independent merchants also. I was told sugar could be bought at the rate of nine or ten cents per lb. by buying it in 100 pound lots. The cheapest cut of meat were rarely quoted under 20 cents a pound. Canned goods such as we ordinarily expect to buy at the rate of three for 25 cents, cost 15 cents straight in Clifton and Morenci, though sometimes they may be had at the rate of two for a quarter.

These are just items picked up at random. Practically the same ratio holds throughout the entire list of things one must have. A 20-cent loaf of bread, for instance, is sold at 40 cents in El Paso, Douglas, Bleebe or Tucson costs at least 50 cents with very much lower overhead charges. In the strike district, simply necessary materials which go to make up that meal, cost so much more.

Water Is High.
3. The water charges. I made at least a score of inquiries on that point. Summarized, I was told that if you had a five-room house with a small lawn and a few trees, your water bill would be about \$1 a month. It might run a trifle under that figure, or might go to \$1.50. Judging by premises shown me as examples, the normal rate in El Paso should be \$2 for summer and \$0.50 for winter. But this was in Clifton where feeling about the water cost was not so high. In Morenci, I was told, the price for water service was still more excessive. It was declared formerly the custom to charge each company employee \$1 a month for water if he were unmarried. If he stayed at a hotel or lodging house, he was charged the \$1 and, in addition, the hotel was charged for the water consumed on the premises. In other words, there was a direct double charge. I understand that particular practice has since been discontinued by order of the state corporation commission.

Paying for the Hospital.
4. The hospital charges. Each company of the Arizona Copper company, I am told, is charged \$1 a month toward the maintenance of a very small and unimpressive-looking hospital, accommodating but a few patients. However, if a man is stricken otherwise than by accident, he is charged \$1 a day additional for the privilege of being in the hospital. If he is injured and cannot be accommodated at the hospital because of its crowded condition, the monthly hospital fee goes right on.

Shift Bosses as Grifters.
5. Grafting by shift bosses. This evil is said to be confined largely to Morenci. Mining of very limited wages as above described have been obliged in many instances, the miners and their leaders say, to pay from \$5 to \$15 a month to a shift boss for the privilege of getting work and keeping it. Shift bosses thus grafting from their men, sometimes took their gains to build two-room houses, or to buy a car in which they rented to their employees at about \$10 a month. I heard many times this last narrative of "double grafting" by the shift boss. The shift boss and other minor officials against whom these allegations are made are not now in Morenci.

Grievances Unredressed.
There are the principal things of which complaint is made. There are many minor complaints which may or may not be threshed out before Joseph H. Myers, representative of the United States department of labor.

The strikers do not hold the mine managers in El Paso entirely or even largely to blame for the strike. They are prone to rely entirely upon the statements of minor officials rather than give the companies a fair hearing and investigation is alleged.

In fact, in spite of all the undoubted wrongs which have been perpetrated in that district, for which the men are upon a hardworking, sober and loyal community of people, this is true: If the three mine managers were today to go to Clifton, start the strike and say, "Boys, maybe things haven't been just right in the past; let's start in all over again, working as men, together for your families' welfare and the company's benefit so we all may prosper," the strikers say they would forget the past and give them a warm demonstration of good will as would surprise them.

If Managers Will Only—
I don't know how often in the past week at Clifton I have heard this exclamation:

"Oh, if the managers would only come part way in, what a fine deal, what loyalty could be developed here and what an efficient working spirit! For a man will work his head off for a boss who treats him like a human."

There is only one way, it now appears, in which the strike movement can be broken. It can't be broken by sowing dissension. The picketing is so thorough that not a man can get into any one of the three camps without his identity and business being known quickly.

It can't be broken by strike breakers, for the peace officers, the state militia and every able bodied union man in the district is ready to meet them between the Greenlee county line and Clifton.

SOLDIERS LOOK
INTO GRAVESCamp of Arizona Guards-
men Is Unique; Militia
Work at War Games.

BY HUBERT HUNTER.

Clifton, Ariz., Oct. 21.—With the tents overlooking yawning graves of an abandoned cemetery, camp No. 2 of the Arizona national guard, on strike duty here, is perched on a high shelf overlooking the Arizona Copper company's massive smelter just across the San Francisco river. Camp No. 1, the battalion headquarters, is located adjacent to the court house. Included in the two camps are about 200 troops, every man hardened and browned and trained to do militia of most other states.

In camp No. 1 are about 50 enlisted men in camp No. 2 about 150. In the first camp is company L, with a number of men from companies K, D and E also attached for service. Capt. Frank W. Hall of Tulsa is in command and Thomas B. Lee of Mesa is first lieutenant.

The Headquarters Staff.
An office in the court house is being used for staff headquarters of Maj. H. H. Donkersley, commanding the troops in the district. He is aided by Lieut. E. H. White of Tulsa as battalion adjutant and Lieut. C. C. Wakefield of Tucson as battalion quartermaster. The battalion sergeant major is Maynard A. Frazier of Phoenix.

Sick Report Is Small.
Capt. I. E. Huffman, twice mayor of Tucson, is also attached to the headquarters camp although, as medical officer, he has a company of 15 men at camp No. 2. He has charge of the camp sanitation, and so thoroughly is his work done that only two men of the entire command have thus far been on sick report.

The drainage of camp No. 1 has been made practically perfect. In addition, the company kitchen has been screened against flies and all damnable supplies are kept inside. Such as are of particularly perishable nature are protected in a big ice chest submerged in a pit with a cover over it.

The Camp Kitchens.
Both camps use the regulation field camp fires, excavations partly filled with loose rock upon which the fires are laid. Over the flames are irons for the pots and kettles. The fires are used to dispose of waste materials and any waste liquids drain down the rocks. Field stoves for baking are also part of the kitchen equipment in each camp.

Camp No. 2 comprises companies F, I and R, A and B being combined to form one company. The officers are: Company I—Capt. M. Robinson and first Lieut. H. L. Haupt; F—Capt. L. J. Holzworth and first Lieut. P. L. Zimmerman; B—Capt. E. J. Holley, first Lieut. John S. Matthews and second Lieut. Harold A. Briggs. Capt. Robinson as senior officer, is in command of the camp.

Laying out this camp proved difficult. The ground sloped sharply upward and was very rocky. In addition, the grave pits took up considerable valuable room. These were avoided as much as possible, however, in leveling the ground into semi-terraces. Latrines were constructed on each side of the camp and the ground around each tent was trenched after the manner of the regular army camp.

Description of Camp.
A field telephone has been installed, water has been piped through the camp and a few trees, spruce water bill would be about \$1 a month. It might run a trifle under that figure, or might go to \$1.50. Judging by premises shown me as examples, the normal rate in El Paso should be \$2 for summer and \$0.50 for winter. But this was in Clifton where feeling about the water cost was not so high. In Morenci, I was told, the price for water service was still more excessive. It was declared formerly the custom to charge each company employee \$1 a month for water if he were unmarried. If he stayed at a hotel or lodging house, he was charged the \$1 and, in addition, the hotel was charged for the water consumed on the premises. In other words, there was a direct double charge. I understand that particular practice has since been discontinued by order of the state corporation commission.

War Against the Flies.
With no disorders of any kind to quell, the militiamen of both camps have been ordered to kill the flies. There are fly swatters everywhere and the boys take turns at zapping into the game.

Militiamen Get Stiff Drills.
The daily round is pretty stiff, however. There are drills and maneuvers in the mornings, more drills and camp police in the afternoon, short drill in the manual of arms at retreat and guard mount. And then at night the militia boys taken out of high school and college are drilled in the manual of arms in order that they may not fall behind in their studies.

War Problems Figure in the Daily Maneuvers.
Ways of handling almost any situation that might arise in their vicinity have been devised by the officers of first one camp and then the other and found the experiences exceedingly gratifying.

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BULLET PASSES THROUGH DOOR AND HITS OLD MAN

Fernando Bravo was shot in the abdomen while passing the "Pimlico-Brown Hide company at 419 Second street at 1:30 Thursday afternoon. The man, who is 55 years old, was passing the hide company office, when the shot passed through a door and struck him in the abdomen. Investigation showed that Pedro Romero, an employ of Pimlico-Brown, had been examining a pistol and the shot had been fired accidentally.

The aged man was taken to Hotel Eden and it is feared he will not recover. He was formerly a cotton broker.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON INVITED TO STAY "LONG AS HE PLAZES"

Tom Lipton was given a real Irish invitation to visit El Paso on his trip to Clifton, Arizona, Thursday by the chamber of commerce and the city. Tom's invitation was signed by mayor Tom Lea and E. B. Orndorff, of the chamber of commerce, and was sent by wire to his New York address.

He was told of the attractions of El Paso, of his friends and admirers here and of the Irish resident of the southwest. He is urged to be the guest of the city and to stay as "long as he plazes."

MONITION. Notice is hereby given that there have been seized in this collection district, for violation of the U. S. Customs laws, and the city, with Mexican brands, which will be sold in front of the Custom House, El Paso, Texas, Friday, Oct. 23rd, at 10 a. m. Any one claiming the animals is required to appear within the time prescribed by law. ZACH LAMAR COBB, Collector of Customs.

NO DECISION IN
NEW WAGE SCALEMiners Present New Scale
to Operators; Nothing
Decided at Noon.

No decision had been reached between the "peace committee" of the striking miners from Clifton-Morenci district and the mine operators regarding the wage scale when the conference of operators and strikers adjourned at noon Thursday. Only a part of the new wage scale had been covered at the time of recess and nothing definite had been accomplished, the mine committee stated. The session was resumed again Thursday afternoon.

Wage Scale Proposal.
The fifth proposal of the mine strikers' committee was presented to the mine operators on the fifth day of the "peace conference" at the hotel Thursday morning. This fifth proposal refers to the wage scale for the miners. This scale asks for an average of about \$3.75 a day for skilled labor, extending from \$2.50 to \$4.75. The minimum for underground workers is fixed at \$3 a day and that of skilled mechanics about \$4.75 a day.

Four Other Proposals.
The four other proposals which have been made to the operators and passed by them without decision include a request that all men discharged since September 1 be reinstated, that there be no discrimination against members of labor organizations, that men be paid on a basis of eight hour days instead of the old scheme by which the men worked eight hours, from nine month to the working men and return when they were only paid for seven and one-half hours of time, the time they took to go from the mine mouth to their working place being deducted.

Growing Impatient.
One of the strikers' committee declared Thursday morning that the committee and the strikers at Clifton and Morenci were growing impatient of the delays in giving definite answers to the committee by the operators. He says the four proposals which have been made to the operators since the conference opened have been passed after many questions were asked and much time consumed. He says that this is not satisfactory to the strikers and that, while the operators and their officials are drawing their salaries, the miners are without pay and are dependent upon the relief fund for their needs.

Sparrring for Time.
He says the operators have known what these demands were before the conference opened and that they have had plenty of time to consider them and to give the strikers' committee a definite answer to each proposal as it was made. The strikers' committee added that the operators seemed to be sparing for time and that the committee were becoming impatient.

Strike J. G. Clark.
The strikers' committee, however, came down Wednesday for a conference with Adj. Gen. C. W. Harris, of the national guard, who is here with the strike committee.

100 CASES TOMATO PULP SEIZED BY U. S. OFFICERS

On the ground that the cans contained decomposed vegetable matter in violation of the pure food law, 100 cases of tomato pulp have been seized from the C. H. Lawrence company by the United States officers.

Notice is given to persons claiming the property or having anything to say why the court should not pronounce against the seizure of the food, to appear at the first Monday in April, 1916, at the date of hearing.

FIRE IN COAL SHED.

A small fire in a shed in the rear of 1195 East Nevada street, caused an alarm of fire Wednesday afternoon. The damage was small.

JONES! HE FIXES IT

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CANS TED
TO AUTOMOBILE

Affidavit Takers at Morenci Leave; Pickets Watch for Strikebreakers.

Special Herald Correspondent.
Clifton, Ariz., Oct. 21.—With tin cans swinging to their hired automobile, M. "Biddy" Doyle and James C. Casey left Morenci late yesterday afternoon. Doyle and Casey are from Bleebe, Casey being an attorney connected with E. E. Elmwood's office. They went to Morenci, according to their own story, to obtain affidavits stating exactly what had happened there in the strike and to furnish tickets to Duncan

U. S. SUES 150
CASES ALCOHOL

Government wins and Alcohol "Convicted"; Jewelry and Horses Forfeited.

The United States vs. 150 cases of alcohol in the title of a suit which was tried in the United States district court Thursday morning. The government won and the alcohol forfeited. This suit was one of a number of similar cases, involving diamond rings and other jewelry, alcohol, silver bullion and cattle, alleged to have been smuggled. In the case of the United States vs. five diamond rings, two ruby rings and a woman's watch, forfeiture was adjudged. In the case of 75 head of cattle, forfeiture was decreed.

U. S. vs. Earrings.

In the case of a pair of earrings, the prosecution was dismissed. In another suit involving six head of cattle, forfeiture was decreed as in the case of five head. Forfeiture by default was the judgment of the court in the case involving 1442 ounces of silver bullion. In the case of the United States against one diamond ring, a jury was impaneled and the case is being tried.

Mrs. Pascual Orozco, wife of the late Gen. Pascual Orozco, by order of Judge T. S. Maury, was made a party to the suit for forfeiture of jewelry and bullion. In the case of the United States against one diamond ring, a jury was impaneled and the case is being tried.

CHORUS CHOIR FORMED TO SING AT REVIVAL SERVICES

The revival services being held at the Calvary Mountain-Square Baptist church, each morning and evening by Rev. F. M. McConnell and his assistant, A. F. Hedde, both of Fort Worth, are very well attended. Rev. Mr. McConnell is expected to deliver the sermon at the Calvary Baptist church, the Southwest of Fort Worth. He spoke Thursday evening on "God's Invitation," and will preach tonight on "A Great Judge and a Guilty Man."

Mr. Boudie, who has charge of the music, is directing a chorus choir of 50 voices, and the music is being sung by this choir, assisted by the congregation, in a feature of the services. He will sing "Mother's Bible" as a solo this evening.

Services are held each morning at 10 o'clock, except Saturday, and each evening at 7:30. The revival will continue two weeks longer.

The East El Paso Baptist church was well filled at the revival service Wednesday night, which was conducted by Rev. G. B. Althart. The evangelist. There were two conversions and one person joined the church by baptism. Tonight at the 7:30 o'clock service Rev. Mr. Althart will preach on "The Savior and the Sinner."

GUARANTY COMPANY WILL INVEST MORE IN EL PASO

W. C. Morris, secretary of the Stewart Title Guaranty company, of Clifton, and making a tour of inspection of the guaranty offices maintained by the Clifton office in the leading Texas cities, is in El Paso.

"I am so pleased with the sound prosperity that exists here that we shall put more money into our El Paso branch. It may seem paradoxical to say, but I regard Clifton and El Paso as the two best cities in the state. Both must grow and have to grow."

I have been in El Paso a matter of several days and during that time have had an opportunity to go over the building and industrial field rather closely. I do not hesitate to say that there is no better place for the investor. The best proof is that we are enlarging our guaranty business here daily."

The ordinary cost of a Want Ad in The El Paso Herald is 25 cents. It reaches an average of about 100,000 readers each issue.